Vol. XXX No. 9,210.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT ORLEANS. CHE FRENCH AGAIN CRUSHED BY SUPERIOR FRENCH REGULARS-STEADINESS OF THE NEW LEVIES-THE PRUSSIANS IN THE REAR OF THE TOWN-GARIBALDI GONE TO THE

Torras, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870. The messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, have teturned. They make the following

The French were in much smaller force than the Prossians, and were literally crushed by their supe rior artillery, and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there. forded. The Papal Zonaves and Gardes stobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops generally fled at the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw

The Prussians opened fire on the town after the reach defeat, and owing to the barricades, many

in all directions. At a late hour last evening the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Menng in the rear of Orleans, and it is feared that the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured. The other French troops in that neighborhood are in agood position, and heavy reenforcements were sent prward to them during the night. It is reported nat some heavy guns have also gone forward from Lourges. The French troops at Beaugency and Meung are excellent. They are composed chiefly of the National Guard and the Garde Mobile. In view of the urgency of the case, Gen. Garibaldi left Tours this morning for the field. Troops of all kinds are inshing to the front with all dispatch. TATER-ORLEANS OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Tours, Wednesday, Oct. 12-Evening. Official reports from Beaugency state that the Prossians entered Orleans last night. The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. They received to-day heavy reënforcements, including ten tatteries of field artillery.

ATROCITIES ALLEGED AGAINST THE PRUS-TWENTY VILLAGES BURNED NEAR METZ-ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEASANTS SHOT BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Towns, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870. The Ministers here have just received news of an important French victory. The courrier who brought the intelligence was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines. The battle occurred on Friday, the 7th inst., between Fort Mont du Valerien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris, the French, under Gen. Ducrot, having made a sortie in force. The Prussians were completely defeated, and were forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shelled the western part of

Advices from various parts of France repeat the statement that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon helpless towns. Where the Francs-Tireurs gain advantages the Prussians have not only seized the authorities of the towns, and depain of the death of the authorities and the burning down of the towns, but have also exacted that the France-Tireurs themselves be delivered up for exsention. In view of this frightful state of affairs, the Government is reported to have again brought re subject to the attention of the Prussian military rthorities as well as to the foreign Embassadors to

Late advices have been received from the army besieging Metz. Up to Thursday last the Prussians bad harry 20 small villages in that neighborhood, and executed 150 peasants for carrying on an illicit

Severe fighting has been renewed before St. Quenton. A dispatch from Chateaudun to-day states that the Prussians suffered a defeat at Dreaux, having been forced to retire, with great loss. The Prussian scouts were also forced to retire from Mont Didier by the Francs-Tireurs and the Gardes Mobile.s

Gen. La Matterouge has been removed from the command of the troops here, and Gen. Palandene appointed to succeed him.

The Government repeated its determination to resaliate for all Prussian atrocities. If the municipal sethorities of Ablis are executed an equal number of Prassian prisoners will be shot.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

A RALLOON EXPEDITION PREPARING TO ENTER THE PRUSSIANS—AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN AD-DRESS FROM THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

Tours, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870. No news has been received from Paris to-day. A balloon expedition is preparing here for an attempt

to descend into Paris. Gen. Burnside has conveyed to Jules Favre Count Von Bismarck's assurance of Germany's willingness

to permit the elections to be held. The journals La Gazette de France and L'Union pub-Rsh an anti-Republican address from the Count de

Chamberd to the people of France.

Minister Gambetta has given orders that complete returns of the armed forces of France be made to his Department. He has also sent a number of young, energetic men into the provinces to organize military

movements, but with instructions not to meddle The Government denies that there is any foundation for the report that Count de Palikao has been asked to resume command of the Army of Lyons. The Moniteur to-day prints a letter of thanks from

M. Gambetta to the Americans, Messrs. May and Reynolds, who presented to the Government the balloon in which they escaped from Paris. The Government is fully satisfied with the good faith of Gen. Bourbaki. Five-franc pieces with the

embiens of the Republic have just appeared from Signor Frappoli, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Italy, who is to superintend the organization of

the Italian Volunteers, has arrived in Tours. A NEW MAP OF GERMANY WANTED.

A DINNER SCENE AT VERSAILLES-SIGNIFICANT REMARK OF COUNT YOU BISMARCK. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

A correspondent of one of the morning journals here furnishes the following interesting scene, which ecurred recently at Vermailles :

Early in the evening Count Von Bismarck entered the total dusty and numery. He was attended by only a

few officers. He ordered dinner in the salle à manger which was already crowded with people. Recognizing Gen. Burnside at the table with Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth, and Mr. Forbes, he saluted them, and joining them, chatted pleasantly and jocularly, especially regarding Forbes's visit to Paris. Some one, at this time called the Count's attention to a map of Germany hanging on the wall overhead, "Yes, Germany as it was," was the significant reply.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

RENEWAL OF THE FRENCH BLOCKADE—THE FRENCH FLEET OFF HELIGOLAND—RESULTS OF THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG-NAPOLEONIC INTRIGUES—SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 12,7 1807. The French fleet has been sighted off Heligoland. The authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove outer buoys and lights of their harbors, to prevent a surprise. The U.S. steamer Plymouth bas arrived at Kiel, though that port is estensibly closed by the blockade. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

The official account of the surrender of Straebourg is just published at Berlin. By the capitulation 1,100 guns of all sorts, 1,200 chassepots, three tons of ammunition, and 50 locomotives of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, which had been collected there, fell into Prussian hands. The carpenters, masons, and other laborers of the city have been impressed to re-

Prince Napoleon, who recently arrived in this city, s actively intriguing for the restoration of the Bonspartes. The Emperor declines to sanction the schemes of the Prince.

The steamer Hermann of the North-German Lloyd. which left New-York on the evening of the 26th of September, for Bremen, has arrived at the latter port in safety. Her officers report no blockaders in sight of the coast. No French cruisers were encountered on the voyage.

A writer in The Frankfort Gazette has seen colossal bombs, holding 140 pounds of powder, going forward

ASSERICAN NEUTRALITY.

PROTEST OF PRUSSIA AGAINST THE SALE OF REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Administration is making important demonstrations of its policy in reference to the European war, and the precise definition of the neutrality laws, treaties, &c. The communication of the Prussian Government earnestly objecting to the sale of arms and munitions to France has been delivered to Secretary Fish by Baron Gerolt; but the reply of the former has not yet been made public. This much, however, was learned to-day: That instructions have been issued from the Attorney-General's office to all District-Attorneys and United States Marshals to rigidly enforce the recent proclamation of the President, and to call when necessary upon the military and naval forces of the United States for aid. As to the sale of arms, it is held that this Government does not sell arms, ammunition, or other material of war to either France or Prussia, nor does this Government allow either the French or Prüssian Governments to purchase such material as Governments, directly or indirectly. The neutrality laws give rights and privileges to individuals to sell, and individuals to buy, on their own responsibility and at their own risk. The right of vessels belonging directly to either Government to carry those arms to its Government is not conceded, and, it is understood, will not be allowed. An important determination has been arrived at by this Government, and the above points are understood to embrace this determinati

Accordingly, to-day Secretary Robeson communicated full instructions to the commanders of the North and South Atlantic fleets, and charging the U. S. Attorneys and U. S. Marshals to enforce the neutrality proclamation, or other orders that may hereafter be received from Washington.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

In a letter from the International Relief committee, received yesterday by the American Branch, he President of the Committee says: "We much desire our gifts, for the wants of the wounded are very great, went, and recurring without cassing."

The French steamer Latouche Treville still mains in the port. The Magicienne and Bouvet left some time since. Some excitement was created yester-day by the arrival of the French corvette Primanguet from Norfolk, Capt. Auguste Mer commanding. She mounts four guns, and has a crew of 191 men.

The French Consul-General at this port has

seized on their arrival in France.

Ant. H. The Administration of War will determine their value; it will take peasession of them, giving a receipt entitling to reimburne-ment.

Minister of the Government of National Defense. Minister of the Interior, and of War.

The announcement of the arrival of the The announcement of the arrival of the steamer Hermann at Bremen has given much satisfaction to German citizens, and when this was coupled with the news that the French cruisers had ceased to blockade New-York, as Consul-General Bosing complained that they were doing, the German merchants were overjoyed. The Hermann had on boord an extensive and valuable tassortment of medical and sanitary stores. Three other German steamers, now at sea, the Frankfort, the Chindra, and the Westphalia, are yet to be heard from. Postmaster Jones does not feel justified, however, in committing the U.S. mails to the German steamers, although regular communication with Bremen, Hamburg, and other German ports can now be land.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA MARMORA AT ROME. FLORENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870. Licut.-Gen. La Marmora entered Rome yesterday, and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome by the people.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

....The report that the Prussian Minister at Erussels has been recalled is untrue.
....The London Times yesterday refers discouragingly to the Tehuantepec Canal route, but approves that of Nicaragua, and thinks in view of the Pacific Railroad and similar great American projects, that the latter work will be a success.

.....George Otto Trevelyan, one of the junior Lords of the English Admiralty, on Tuesday, made a speech to his constituents in Scotland. He complained of the Duke of Cambridge's army management as slow

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mechlin, Belgium, on Wednesday, to protest against the deposition of the Pope. The Archbishop of Mechlin presided, and among the participants in the proceedings were the Archbishops of Buffalo and Calcutta. The protest was ananimously adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

There were 14 deaths from yellow fever at

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State The anniversaries of the Free Baptist Benevo-

test Societies of New England begun in Angusta, Me., on Tuesday,

... The Vermont State Y. M. C. A. began its session
in St Johnsbury on Tuesday and closed last night. Addresses were detered by Fro. Weber, the Rev. S. Brastow, and others. A hurricane prevailed in the Gulf of Mexico,

the coast of Florida from the 1st to the 3d last, blowing in a set direction. Owing to the barricane the cable between Punta of Key West has not yet been repaired. Yesterday the Italian residents of Boston cele-

...Gov. Hoffman, in a letter to Senator J. B. Hen-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday, afternoon a freight train on the sad and Kenneher. (Me.), Railroad was thrown from the track near den Platon, and the care were hadly damaged. No one was injured. regular passenger trains were delayed about two hours.

THE PEACE INTERVIEW.

FULL TEXT OF M. JULES FAVRE'S REPORT OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

We reprint from the Paris Moniteur of Sept. 8 the official report made by M. Jules Favre to the mempers of the Government of the National Defense, regarding his mission to the Prussian Headquarters at Ferrières.

It is as follows:

My DEAR COLLEAGUES: The close union of all our citizens, and especially that of the members of the Government, is now more than ever a necessity for the public safety. Every one of our acts ought to cement it. What I have just done on my own responsibility was inspired with that feeling, and will have the result which I have had the honor to explain to you in detail. But that will not suffice. We are a Government of publicity. If during negotiations secresy is indispensable, yet the fact, once consummated, should be placed in the clearest light. We are nothing except by the opinion of our fellow-citizens, and they must judge us every hour; and, to be able to judge, they have the right to know everything. I considered that it would be my duty to go to the headquarters of the enemy. I went there, and I have rendered you an account of the self-imposed mission. I now recount to my country the reasons which prevailed with me, the object I proposed, and what I believe I have attained. I have no need to recall the policy in angurated by us, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was particularly charged to formulate. We are, before all things, men of peace and liberty. Down to the very last moment we opposed the war which the Imperial Government was about to undertake in an exclusively dymastic interest; and when the Government fell, we declared that we which the Minister of Foreign Ahalis was particularly charged to formulate. We are, before all things, men of peace and liberty. Down to the very last moment was about to undertake in an exclusively dynastic interest; and when the Government fell, we declared that we should persevere more energetically than ever in a policy of peace. That declaration we made when, by the criminal folly of one man and his counselors, our armies were destroyed; our glorious Bazzine and his valiant soldiers blockaded behind Metz; Strasbourg, Toul, Pfalsburg, crushed by bombabells, and the victorious enemy marching upon our capital. Never was a situation more cruel. It inspired, nevertheless, no feeling of despair in the nation, and we believed that we were its faithful interpreters when we laid down clearly flus condition: Not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses. If, then, at that moment when a fact so considerable as that of the overthrow of the originator of the war had just been accomplished, Prussia had wished to treat upon the bases of an indemnity to be agreed upon, peace would have been made; it would have been accepted as an universal blessing; it would have been accepted as an universal blessing; it would have been accepted as an universal blessing; it would have been accepted as an universal blessing; it would have been would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that victory, splendid for all; for it would have achieved that the blessings and prosperity of peoples. It was my duty first to ascertain the dispositions of the other European Governments, and to seek their support. The imperial Government, and to seek their

posed to the to send prepared for transmission to M. de Bismarck:

"M. le Conte-I have always believed that, before undertaking serious hostilities under the walls of larks. It was impossible that as hospitable arrangement should not have been altempted. The person who had the booor of waiting on your Excellency two days are has made me gather from his world the expression on your part of a similar desire. I have come to the accurate rate of the many of a few moments—I have ke.

"I tagest you will let me know how and where I can have the bonor of conferring with you for a few moments—I have ke.

"Jeles Fayme."

We were separated by a distance of 48 kilometres. The next morning, at 6 o'clock, I received a reply of which this is a copy:

"I have not received the letter your Excellency has had the goodness to write to me, and it will give my the greatest pleasure if you will come to see me to morrow here at Mean. Prince Bron, the beaver of this, will see that your Excellency is conducted across our lines. I have, &c.

At 9 o'clock the escort was ready, and I left with it. When we arrived near Meanx, about 3 in the afternoon, I was stopped by an aide-de-camp, why hold me that Count Bismarck had left Meaux with the King to go to Ferricre for the night. I went back, and proceeded to a farm which had been pilaged, as were all the houses which I passed on my route. At the end of an hour M. de Bismarck joined me. It was difficult for us to consult in such a piace. One habilation—the Château de la Haute Maison, belonging to the Count de Rillac—was in the vicinity, and we proceeded thither. Our conversation took place in a saloon, in which deoris of all sorts was lying about. I would fain report to you that conversation; nits entirely, as I dictated it to a secretery the next day. Every detail of it is importang. Here I can only analyze it. I at once specified the object of my mission. Having made him acquainted by my circular with the intentions of the Pruesian Minister. It seemed to me inexcusable that two nations shoul

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. our defense. As regarded our power, we were ready to place it in the hands of the Assembly, replied the Count, "will have designs which nothing can make us foresee. But, if it obey the sentiment of France, it will wish for war. You will no more forget the capitulation of Sedan than Waterloothan Sadowa, which did not concern you." Then he insisted at length on the wish of France, the accomplishment of which had been prevented, to attack Germany and to take away a part of its territory. From the time of Louis XIV. to that of Napoleon III. her tendencies had not changed, and that when war was declared the Corps Legislatif had received the words of the Minister with acelamation. I remarked to him that the majority of the Corps Legislatif had some weeks before called out for peace; that that majority, chosen by the Monarch, had believed itself bound to follow him bindly; but that the nation, which had been consulted twice, at the elections of 1869, and at the vote on the piblicate, had perisstently cluing to apolicy of peace and liberty. The conversation of his subject was prolonged—the Count maittain ling his opinion, whilst I defended mine; and, as I pressed him strongly on these conditions, he replied, in effect, that the security of his country commanded him to guard the territory which protected it. He repeated several times, "Strasbourg is the key of the house; I must have it." I then asked him to be more capital. "It is useless," he replied, "since we cannot suffer it. It is useless," he replied, "since we cannot suffer it. I so matter to arrange that the assent of the people of whom he was thus disposing was more than doubtful, and that the public opinion of Europe would not be satisfed with it. "I know well," he repeated, "that they are not with us. They will impose an unpleasant Job on us, but we cannot suffer it. I am sure that in a short time we shall have a new war with you. We wish to make it with ail our advantages." I protested, as I should, against such solutions of the question. I said that two imp

of the fower whith served as one intermediary informed and relove Extraordinary that Frame was able to at alore; he added that it was desirable that I should not hesitate to go to the headquarters. Our Lavoy, who he hesitate to go to the headquarters of the chemy to seek out our conquert, but that he believed i should not shrink even from that the believed i should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should not shrink even from that the believed is should have preferred a direct reply to the telegram of our shrink even from that with the believed in the believed to set out. It was only necessary for me to bear in mind that it had not been observed. A cumpal of the shrink even from that it had not been observed. A cumpal of the shrink even from that it had not been observed. A cumpal of the shrink even from the beginning of the agritation of my mind, and I said that I would be at rest only when I had done every thing that the present he there even the shrink even from the beginning. I shrink even from the shrink even from the beginning from a responsibility which I alone the present even from the beginning from from a responsibility which I alone for the shrink even from the beginning from from a responsibility which I alone from the present even from the beginning to be presented by a three constitution of the denduraries. We duit not consider the shank of war, who had wished to five the shank of war, who had wished to five the shank of war, who had wished to five the shank of war, who had wished to five the sh

with me that, if I have failed in hy mission, it has said not been altogether useless. It has proved that we have not deviated. From the first we have conducted a war which we condemned beforehand, but which we accepted in preference to dishonor. We have done more—for we have laid bare the equivocation on which Prussia relied, have laid bare the equivocation on which Prussia relied, and let Europe now assist us in bilissipating it altogether. In invading our soil, she gave her word to the world that she was attacking Napoleon and his soldiers, but would respect the nation. We know now what to think of that statement. Prussia requires three of our departments; two fortified cities—one of 100,000, the other of 75,000 inhabitants; and eight or ten smaller ones, also fortified. She knows that the populations she wishes to tear from us repulse her; but she seless them nevertheless, replying with the edge of the sword to their protestations against such an outrage on their civic liberty and their moral dignity. To the nation that demands the opportunity of self-consultation, she promands the opportunity of self-consultation, she promands the opportunity of self-consultation. That is what we know, and what I am authorized to make pulffle. Let the nation that hears this either rise at once, or at once disavow us when we counsel resistance to the bitter on the side of justice and ilberty. Receive, my dear colleagues, the fraternal homage of my unalterable devotion. The Vice-President of the Government of National Defense and Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Paris, Sept. 21. (Signed)

A German Woodford and Kaufmann Campaign Club of the VIIth Assembly District was organized at No. 118 Grenwich-ave., last evening, by the election of the following officers: Curistian Jacob, President; Morris Blau and Authony Fritz, Vice-Presidents; Chr. Glemand Andrew Fritz, Secretaries; Alex. Berndt, Treasurer, Meetings were also held by the German Woodford and Kaufmann Campaign Clubs of the Xth Assembly District, Henry Merz, President; of the Xth Assembly District, Jr. Schoenhof, President; of the XIIIth Assembly District, Dr. H. Gercke, President; of the XIVth Assembly District, B. A. Angermann, President; of the XXth Assembly District, B. A. Angermann, President; of the XXth Assembly District, B. A. Angermann, President;

Reading (Dem).

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Sherwood's majority over Armstrong, for Congress, in Lycoming County will reach 1,000.

The vote in the XVIIIth District is very close, both parties ciaiming the majority. The full Democratic icket for the Senate and Assembly in this district, composed of Lycoming, Union and Snyder Counties is elected, making a gain of two members.

of ever 500.

Luzerne County gives L. D. Shoemaker, Rep., for Con-Luzerne Republican gain of 1,000—a Republican gain of 1,000.

Mayor Fox yesterday protested both to United States Mayor Fox yesterday protested both to United States Marshal Gregory and to Gov. Geary, against the employment of the marines to keep the peace at the polis, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Marshal Gregory, in his reply, quoted the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of special deputies during the election for Members of Congress, and stated that the marines were called out because he was informed that the deputies he had appointed were arrested by city policemen who were present at the precinct in question, and were actually engaged in excluding colored voters from the polis.

voters from the polls.

In the XVIth District, the Democratic majority in Bedford County will be about 50. Cessna gains in 22 precincts 292 over the vote in 1868, when the county gave 326

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We find in the	Philadelphia	papers	the :
lowing complete ret-			
towing compacte reco	1870.	186	R.
U.	keil Randall.	Berry.	Randw
	ep. Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
			3,524
Ward 2 1,8			2,450
Ward 3 1,1			2,818
	21 2,373	1,150	2,195
Ward 5 1,0			1,696
	84 1,133		
Ward 11 7	63 1,294	1,000	2,059
	- TITLE	Turning	
Total 6.40	66 10,581		14,745
Majority for Bands	Il. 4,115; do in 1	868, 6,327.	Non-Television
III. Mye	rs. Molfatt.	Meyers.	Modata
Ward 12 1,2	49 1,277	1,462	1,727
Ward 18 1,6		2,310	1,856
Ward 16 1,2		1,871	2,116
Ward 17 1,2			2,781
Ward 18 2,49			2,385
		3,439	3,091
Ward 19 2,5	.0 4,241,	193,450	370700
Martin 10 f	79 9,679	13,796	13,856
Majority for Myers	and do for Mad	FATT IN TRAS	130
Majority for Myers	d the coat in th	a XI Ist	Congre
Mr. Myers conteste	dine seat in the	C 25.134.00	cono.

and it was awarded to him.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12 .- Gen. Schenck is efeated by 133. He lost heavily in Warren County, also in Preble. The Democratic Judges refused the soldier's votes in Montgomery, and on this ground Gen. Schenek will contest the seat. The Republicans have probably lost the IVth and XVIth Congressional Districts. They certainly have lost the HIId, and they gain the 1st and IXth, making a net loss of one in the State. It now seems that Bingham is elected by a small majority in the XVIth District. In the State all is right. The Republicans have about 15,000 majority. Smith, Rep., is elected in the VIth District. Perry, Rep., is elected in the Ist District by 700, and Stevenson, Rep., in the IId by 1,000. Shellabarger, Rep., has 1,200 majority in the VIIth RICHARD SMITH.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12.-Fourteen Demo cratic counties show a Republican gain over last year of 3.796, fifteen Republican counties show a Republican gain of 331, total gain in 27 counties 4,127. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, Perry and Foster, and probably lose two—schenek in the HIId and McClurg in the IVth Dis-

INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12.-Indiana is very though both sides claim success. Voorhees, Dem., is probably reflected to Congress from the VIth Distric and it is feared that Wilson, Rep., is defeated in the IVth District. The political character of the Legislature is in

Later.-Returns from Indiana look better. The Republicans have carried the State. Wilson telegraphs that he is elected to Congress by 400 majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand unchanged.

RICHARD SMITH. Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—The returns received this evening show the Republican gains and losses to be about equal. It will require the official return to de termine the result. The defeat of Wallace, Republican in the VIIth District, for Congress, is conceded. Wilson, Republican, in the IVth District, is probably defeated. There were extensive frauds in Terre Haute and other precincts in Voorhees's District, and his election is to be contested.

come in slowly, and indicate that the State has gone Republican by a small majority. Voorhees is propably elected. Wilson, Rep., is elected in the IVth District.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.-The following majorities are reported, a large number of them being official:

Marks Commission Notice and
Marshail 425
Monroe 35
Montgomery 250
181 Morgan
Noble
Ohio 17
Orange 200
Owen 450
Parke
100 Posey 650
1,100 Putnam 550
Randolph 1
Rush
Scott 200
400 Shelby 560
Spencer
Steuben 859
St. Joseph
1,000 Sullivan 1,274
50 Union
26 Vanderburgh
500 Vigo 100
Wabash
Washington 437
700 Wayne 1
225 Wells 450
White 80
White 80
White

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—The election returns come in slowly. The result on the State ticket is very doubtful; both parties claim the State. The majority will be very small on either side, and may require the official vote to decide.

Marshall County—One-half of the returns are in, and show a Republican gain of 91.

Laporte County—Ten townships heard from show a Republican gain of 21.

Jackson County—Seymour Precinct gives a Republican majority of 1, a Republican gain of 58.

Warsaw, Ind., gives a Republican majority of 305; Republican loss, 47.

Lawrence County—One precinct gives

Warsaw, Ind., gives a Republican majority of 305; Republican loss, 47.

Lawrence County—One precinct gives a Democrafic majority of 92, a Dem. gain of 13.

Rush County—Nine townships, official, show a Republican gain of 70. It is estimated that the Republican gain in the county will be 225.

Tipton County Two townships show a Rep. gain of 12. Owen County gives a Dem. majority of 500.

Jefferson County gives a Rep. majority of 600; Rep. gain of 100.

Steuben County gives a Rep. majority of 609; Bep. gain of 182.

Green County—One township gives a Dem. gain of 24.

Dearborn County—Hoiman, Dem., for Congress, has a majority of 1,500. The Democratic State ticket has above 1,200 maj.; a Dem. gain over Grant's vote of 500.

Noble County—Dem. maj. 180, the same as at the last election.

Hancock County, as far as heard from, shows a Dem. gain of 50.

gain of 50.

Henry County, as far as heard from, shows a Rep. loss of 13 on the vote for Governor in 1868.

complete. Republican majority, 850 on State ticket; Co-

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 12.-Williams's majority in this

lace is 156. Franklin Township—Republican gain, 26. Tippecance Township—Republican gain, 25. Plain Township—Williams's majority, 7. The City of Evansville has gone Republican by 600. Illiams's majority is about 250. Hascall, independent,

TOWA. THE STATE GONE REPUBLICAN BY NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY-LARGE MAJOR ITIES FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

DES MONIES, Oct. 12.—Returns received here the remaining counties indicate that they will add sufficient to the above majority, after making ample reduction for the light vote, to make the Republican ma fority in this State not less than 38,000. It may reach 40,000. The Congressmen are elected by from 5,000 to

8,000 majority each. CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 12.-The election returns come in very slowly. A little over half the usua number of votes was polled in this city, and as yet p straight ticket has been found. The result will not be ar fived at before to-morrow noon. The Prohibition and and Stock Acts are generally defeated throughout to State.

CLARENCE, Iowa, Oct. 12 .- In this town the Republican candidates on the State and Congressional licket have 11s maj., except Cotton, who has 10s. KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Beatonsport, average Rep.

KEORUK, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Beatonsport, average Rep.
maj. 40.
Eddysville—average Rep. maj., 85.
Waukee—average Rep. maj., 58.
Waukee—average Rep. maj., 59.
Bonsparte—average Dem. maj., 50.
Grand Junction—Rep. maj., 50.
Grand Junction—Rep. maj., 50.
Dowds—Rep. maj., 40.
Spring Valley, Dallas County—Rep. maj., 111.
Desmoines Township, Lee County—Rep. maj., 22.
WEST LIBERTY, Iowa, Oct. 12.—in this place the vote
on the straight State and Congressional ticket was: Republicans, 200: Democrats, 35—Republican majority, 163.
Only about one-half of the vote was polled.
NEWTON, Iowa, Oct. 12.—The Radical majority in Jastae and Judicial tickets, was about 1,200. The Radical
majority in Newton Township, on the Congressional
ticket was 163, and on the State and Judicial an average
of 240.

Brooned N. M. Wasself and the Republican State
Recovery M. Lova. Oct. 12.—The Republican State

of 240.

Brooklyn, Iowa, Oct. 12.—The Republican State ticket has 181 votes, and the Democratic 22 votes.

For Congress, Waidon, Republican, has 138, and Smith, Democrat, 130.

NEBRASKA. OMAHA, Oct. 12 .- Returns from different portions of the State indicate the redlection of Gov. Butier,

Republican, by about 2,600, and Thife, Republican, for Congress, by about 3,000 majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected. Theyer will probably be returned to the U. S. Senate. WASHINGTON.

RINDERPEST IN GERMANY-THE FENIAN PAR-DONS-ARRIVAL OF COOLIES IN LOUISIANA-THE DARIEN EXPEDITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870. The Secretary of State some days since received a letter Prussia, announcing that the rinderpest had broken out in Germany, and that portion of France occupied by the German troops. The letter is dated Sept. 17, 1870. Mr.

Kreisman says: Kreisman says:

"The cattle-plague (rinderpest) has broken out in many parts of Germany and the French departments occupied by the German troops. The most stringent measures have been taken to confine the disease to the infected districts but without avail. The disease is rapidly spreading, and threatens to work immense injury."

Mr. Kreisman recommends that the importation of all

hides, cows, hair, and weel, from Germany and France should at once be stopped at all our ports. The Secre tary of State transmitted the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to-day Secretary Boutwell Issued a circular order to all Collectors of Customs not to allow the landing of fancy neat cattle or hides coming from European countries, unless the invoice accompanying the importation has appended to it a consular certification cate setting forth that the importation is not infected, and does not come from a country or place where the rinderpest prevails. Secretary Boutwell does not include wool in this exclusion, because he does not think that the rinderpest can infect wool. The Collectors are ordered

to rigidly enforce this order. The papers in the case of the Fenian prison and transmitted to the President for his signaturte. H has signed them all, and the pardons will at once be transmitted to the keepers of the prisons where these prisoners are confined. The following is a list of those pardoned: John O'Neil, John J. Donnelly, Owen Starr, Wm. L. Thompson, Edward J. Mannix, Daniel Murphy, John H. Brown, Hugh McGuinness, and John T.

rived here, and states that the yellow fever is much more serious than has been generally supposed. Other accounts state that there was an unfortunate panie among the citizens when the fever first appeared, and that on the first day of its announcement, over 500 per-sons fled from the city. Quarantine has been declared at Houston and the interior towns on the Central Railroad

Two Revenue officers from Texas, Assessor Moore of the Third District and Assessor Hobbs of the First Dis trict, are in this city. The assessments in that State show a corresponding increase with those of the other however, are not up to the standard, the average collections being within 10 per cent of the assessments, while those of Texas are 30 per cent behind. Mr. Bridgelant, the Supervisor for Texas, has been charged to exercise energy in the collections. The revenues from Texas fall off one-half under the new law, because there are no distilleries nor tobacco manufactories there.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated the 9th inst., announces the arrival in that city on that day, from Hong Kong, of a cargo of about 200 coolies, consigned to a Louislana firm. They are to be employed on the plantations near New-Orleans.

The Darien Expedition will leave here about the middle of November. The Guard and the Neipsie compris

the armed vessels of the Expedition, while a steamer will be also used on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama Commander Selfridge commands this Expedition. The President informed Postmaster-General Cresswell to-day, that he would visit the Fair grounds of the Frederick County Fair to-morrow evening, and remain during Friday. It is probable Secretaries Robeson, Beiknap, Boutwell and Cox will also attend.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.

Benjamin H. Bristow has just been appointed Solicitor General, under the law organizing the Department of General, under the law organizing the Department of Justice, with the Attorney-General as its head. Bristow has served for some years past as United States Attorney for the State of Kentucky; he was also an officer in the late war. The President, several weeks ago, expressed his preference for that gentleman, but delayed making the appointment until the return of Attorney-General Akerman, with whom he had a conference on the subject. The salary of the office is \$7,500. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, or in his absence or disability, the Solicitor-General nas the power to exercise all the duties of the office.

The Secretary of War, finding that Col, Hatch cannot, reach this city for some time on necount of the yellow reach this city for some time on necount of the Board of Officers to decide the cases of incompetent officers, and Officers to decide the cases of incompetent officers, and Officers to decide the cases of incompetent officers, and Officers to decide the cases of incompetent officers, and to leave for this city at once. The Board, it is thought, will now not be able to convene before the 24th inst., instead of the 17th, as ordered.

Senator Howe is in Washington to procure the revocation of the order made the 27th ult. for the sale of the pine wood in the Menomonce Reserve in Wisconsin. The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order, and the subject will await the action of Congress. Justice, with the Attorney-General as its head. Bristow

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH

John D. Burritt, who served under Gen. Jack-New Orleans, stell near Pine Blaff: Ark., has week, aged 100. New Orleans, stell near Pine Blate Ara, that were ages as.

Mossars, Barbour and Walker of Richmond, Va.

Mossars, Challenge, were acrossed restoring by the Chie

of 73 on the vote for Governor in 1868.

Spencer County—Wayne township, Dem. gain 5.
Ohio County—On Congressional vote, Dem. gain 19.
Connersville, Ind.—The official vote of this township gives a Republican majority on State ticket of 198—a Hepublican gain of 40.
Stark County—Democratic majority, 11; Democratic Stark County—Democ